PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1853.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
THOMAS A. BUDD, *of Philadelphia.*

FOR JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
MOSES HAMPTON, of Allegheny.

FOR SENATE,
Dr. JAMES CAROTHERS, of Wilk ns.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN M. PORTER, of Tarentum.
JOHN J. MUSH, of Versailles.
THOMAS J. BIGHAM, of Lower St. Clair.
JOHN E. PARKES, of Manchester.
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Pittsburgh.

FOR TREASURER,
HUGH S. FLEMING, of Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
EDWARD F. JONES, of Pittsburgh.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
EPHRAIM J. BROOKE, of Robinson.

FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES McGINNIS, of Pine.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JOHN KENNEDY, of West Deer.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.—All the political parties in this county have made their selections of candidates, and it now remains for the people to ratify or condemn on the ensuing second Tuesday of October. The people will make their selections from one of the two great political parties, the Whig or Democratic. The other two parties, although they may have an indirect influence upon the result, have no expectation of electing a single one of their nominees The question, then, is narrowed down to two tickets. Which of these two will be elected?

In answering this question, it is requisite to survey the ground. It will not be disputed by any one, that the chances are greatly in favor of the Whig ticket. That party has been for a number of years dominant in this county, and has been able in a warm contest, when its whole strength has been rallied to the polls, to number its majority by thousands. Various causes, however have tended, for the last two or three years, to weaken the zeal and attachment of its friends and supporters, and thus to diminish its majorities. The principal of these causes are, the disappointment and dissatisfaction originating from the policy pursued by the last Whig National Administration; and the result of the last Presidential election. These causes measurably blend into one— for the policy pursued by the Baltimore Whig Convention, in adopting its platform, and the treachery of thousands of Whigs to the noble Old Hero, who was named as their candidate, was closely identified with the policy and spirit which animated the National Administration. To those leading causes of dissatisfaction, had been added those of a more local character, such as the mal-administration in the Commissioners' office of this county.

While it is useless to deny that these causes have tended to diminish the zeal and the attachment of many Whigs to their favorite political organization, yet there have been no causes operating to induce them to affiliate with any other. While they have found fault with their own party, their detestation has measurably increased towards the sham Democracy. The Democracy has not therefore increased its ranks by the defection from the Whigs, and the parties really stand in the same relative positions they did before, except that the full force of the Whigs cannot be as certainly relied upon as that of the Democrats.— The only question is, cannot a sufficient number of Whigs be induced to vote to overcome any effort the Democrats may put forth. For our part we have no doubt of it.

However dissatisfied Whigs may be with the state of things in their own party, yet they abhor the principles and practices of their opponents, who, under the name of Democracy outrage the very first principles of liberty and political virtue. By permitting the election of the Democratic ticket by default to their own nominees, the sanction of this great Whig county would be given to the corrupt administration of this State, and to the proscriptive policy of President Pierce, as well as to the principles and policy professed by the party which placed them in power. We have too much confidence in the Whigs of this county to believe they will permit this.

Besides, the Whig party of this county is measurably a unit; at least there is not as much difference of opinion among us as divides the ranks of the opposition. There is no reason why we should forego our local organization, because we are dismembered nationally. We have certain elective affinities which keep us together; and together it is wisdom to stay until a brighter day dawns upon our political horizon. The ticket we have nominated is composed of good Whigs, and what is better, good men. Our candidate for Judge, Mr. HAMPTON, has been nominated almost by acclamation. At the death of the lamented FORWARD, both the Bar and the people, turned to Mr. Hampton, spontaneously, as the man to fill his place. That he will be most triumphantly elected none can doubt who have any acquaintance with the feelings and opinions of the people of this county. Our candidate for Senator, Hon. JAMES CAROTHERS, is one of the purest men in the county. He possesses experience as a legislator, sound judgment, untiring industry. He is an old, well-tried, never-faltering Whig. Every man in the county feels that his interests are perfectly safe in the hands of James Carothers. Corruption, that pest of Harrisburgh, pales in his presence, and sneaks to its dens of infamy. The defeat of such a man would ruin the Whig party. It would show that it was not worth defending and preserving, when it could permit the sacrifice of its best men.

We might go over the list of our nominees, but it is not necessary. They are well known to all our people. They will lose nothing by comparison with the ticket of the opposite party, and possess the great additional recommendation to Whigs, that they represent the spirit of opposition to the dangerous and destructive policy of modern Locofoceism.

But there is another and powerful element in this contest. We refer to the Temperance question. The two parties are antipodes on this subject. The Whig Convention, without adopting any resolutions definitely giving expression to its views on the subject of a prohibitory law, did nevertheless most clearly manifest its approbation of such an enactment, by respectfully receiving and incorporating into its minutes a communication from the Temperance Association of Allegheny; and by selecting its candidates especially with reference to their opinions on this subject. The Democratic Convention, on the other hand, refused to endorse the temperance principle, and held the communication of the Temperance Association on the table, thus expressing its disapprobation of the prohibitory measure. It is true, that one active temperance man was nominated for the Assembly; but we do not see how he can serve with any freedom or honor if elected. If he supports the prohibitory law he will be false to his party. If he opposes it he will be false to his temperance principles. We have reason to believe, however, that he will be true to his temperance principles, and we honor him for the bold and manly stand he has taken in a party which generally opposes the prohibitory law.

The issue, then, between temperance and intemperance—between the groggeries and prohibition—has been fairly made by the two Conventions. The Whig ticket for temperance and a prohibitory law; and the Democratic ticket against prohibition and for the doggeries. We accept the issue. On it we are willing to stand or fall. It affords us something important of a local character, in the absence of any present national excitement, to contend for. It is a question which must be met and decided sooner or later, and the sooner the better, as it then will be out of the way of approaching national issues.

The Whig party will then rally on its tickets *first*, because it is Whig, and not Locofoco—because it is in favor of safe and prudent progress, and not aggression upon the rights of weaker nations—because it sustains the equal rights and equal brotherhood of all men, against the detestable policy of a sham Democracy which applauds the Russian Autocrat while he treads on the neck of the panting Hungarian, and treats the colored man as a brute, it only to be hunted like a wild beast when he presumes to act on the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And, *second*, the Whig party will rally on its ticket because it represents in its members, the Maine Law principle, which has done so much to ameliorate the condition of some of our sister States, and which is necessary for the future peace, virtue and prosperity of our beloved Old Commonwealth. On such issues, with a large working majority, who can doubt success? We for one do not.

ANOTHER NEW RAILROAD.—The Cumberland Telegraph has the following in reference to a new railroad enterprise, projected in that section:

"Another new railroad, designed mainly to afford increased facilities for the development and transportation to market of our many resources, is now in contemplation, with flattering prospects of ultimate success. We refer to a road running from Piedmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the mouth of Savage river, up the main stream of Savage to the North Fork, up the North Fork to Poplar Lick Run, up this run to its source, thence across an easy grade to the head of the Red Run, (a stream running westward,) thence down this stream to Piney Run, down Piney Run to Castleman's river, one mile north of the borough of Salisbury in the State of Pennsylvania. The northern terminus of the contemplated road is in the immediate vicinity of the Summit Coal Field, in which some of our citizens are largely interested. The route selected has been explored throughout its entire length, and promises to be the easiest and most practicable of any yet discovered across the mountains from the eastern to the western waters. We are informed that the grade will no where exceed fifty six feet to the mile."

We have lately had the privilege of conversing with one of the principal originators of the road mentioned above. It will connect the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, at Myer's Mills, with Cumberland, by a southern route across the mountains, using some 24 miles of the Baltimore and Ohio road. The Will's Creek route, which will doubtless be adopted by the Connellsville Company, takes a bold sweep to the North; the road spoken of above takes a wide sweep to the South, being about ten miles longer to Cumberland than the former. The Connellsville road will thus have the advantage of two roads across the mountains.

LOUISVILLE, MADISON AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.—The Madison and Lake Erie Railroad is intended to commence on the bank of the Ohio river at Madison, and to run from thence on an air line, as nearly as may be, to the Ohio State line, in the direction of Eaton. At the Ohio line an Ohio company is in readiness to extend the road to Sidney, or some other suitable point, where a junction will be effected with roads leading to Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland, and with the Pennsylvania and Ohio road leading to Pittsburgh. Near Eaton a junction will be made with the Ohio Central lines to Columbus, Newark, Zanesville and Wheeling.

The distance from Madison to the Ohio State line, by the proposed route, is about sixty miles; and the estimated cost of the road, fully equipped, is $1,500,000. Of this sum the city of Madison has subscribed $400,000, and it is confidently expected that the individual subscription at Madison and along the line will soon be increased to the amount of $400,000 making a capital stock to begin with of $800,000, or more than one-half of the cost of the road. With this amount of stock, the company can go to work, with the certainty of pushing their road to completion without embarrassment or delay.

The Louisville and Covington Company, by carrying their road, or branch of it, to the Ohio river opposite Madison will place Louisville in connection with the Madison and Lake Erie road, and give her one of the best, quickest, and most direct routes to the North and East that has ever been presented. By erecting the freight and passenger depots of the two roads on the bank of the Ohio river, immediately opposite each other, the ferrying can be done at an inconsiderable expense, and with more celerity than at any other railroad crossing between Wheeling and Cairo.

When the road shall be completed, passengers who leave Louisville in the morning will reach Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, or Wheeling, the same afternoon and evening; and in fifteen or twenty hours more they can be in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and those who leave New York in the morning will dine next day in Louisville.

This route must and will become the grand thoroughfare to the North and East from all the immense country South and West of Louisville It will be an important link *in the longest chain of railroads in America*, stretching from New Orleans and Mobile on the South, to the extremes of civilization on the North. The trade and travel that will flow upon it cannot be otherwise than immense beyond calculation.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The British Museum originated in 1753. The present splendid edifice was commenced in 1824, but is not yet finished The most attractive part of the museum is that department which contains a large collection of Grecian, Roman, Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities. The other departments consist of extensive collections in zoology, mineralogy and geology, and a library of four hundred and sixty thousand volumes. There is nothing that excited my curiosity more, in London, than these collection of antiquities. They are said to be the finest in Europe. They consist of sarcophagi, columns, statues, tablets of the dead, sepulchral urns, bass reliefs—representing various scenes—mummies of men and various animals, and an innumerable number of small images. Various kinds of household furniture—such as jars, jugs, bowls, cups, lamps, buckets, tables, baskets, spoons, brushes and bags, made of pottery, porcelain, bronze, bone, horn, wood, palm leaves, papyrus and leather. Also, various instruments used by mechanics—wooden mallets, chisels, saws, knives, axes, adzes, hatchets, and nails of bronze and iron. Also, weaving tools, musical instruments, girls' dolls, boys' balls, stuffed with palm leaves and covered with leather, sewing needles of bronze, knitting needles of wood and leather; sewing thread of linen; shoes of wood and leather; linen clothes of various sizes and shades, and of different texture; biscuit; supposed to have been of rye meal. These various things have been found in places where they have been protected for ages, from the decaying effects of the atmosphere. Among the Egyptian statues, the most noted is the colossal head of a young Memnon. The statues that attract most attention, from their size, are the human headed winged bulls, from Korsobad, and the human headed bull and lion from Nineveh. But those in which I felt the most interest, and dwelt upon the longest, were the busts of the great men, as they have been brought down from the ancient world. Among the Athenians, are Demosthenes and Pericles; and Julius and Augustus Cæsar, among the great men of Rome. There is a strong probability of many of these being good likenesses of the original. Julius Cæsar has a long nose, thin cheeks, compressed lips, with an expression firm and somewhat sour; forehead narrower than usual, but well protruded; remarkable swell of the head immediately above the ears; ears very large at the upper end, and taper down very small; neck sinewy. To me, he looked like a mean man. Augustus Cæsar is decidedly pleasant, with less determination, but more nobleness in his appearance. His forehead is broad, ears large and well shaped; rather fleshy. The bust of Nero is the one we would have picked out for him. Among other statues, we noticed a wooden one, of some ancient Egyptian King, which is yet hard and sound. The marble statues brought from Parthenon, at Athens, and known as the Elgin Marbles, are exceedingly interesting.

THE EFFECT OF RAILROADS IN KENTUCKY.—This State begins to feel the vivifying effect of Railroads upon its growth, wealth, and business. Of Louisville, the *Journal* says, in 1848, she had not a single railroad running into her. Since then she has raised $800,000 for the building of the Louisville and Franklin railroad, has subscribed $200,000 to the Jeffersonville and Columbus company, $1,000,000 to the Louisville and Nashville company, and have proposed to subscribe $1,000,000 to the Louisville and Frankfort company to enable them to build a branch road to Knoxville. The value of the property in Louisville in 1849, when she entered upon the grand scheme of railroad building, was a little over $16,000,000; now, after five years only, it is a little less than $30,000,000; and the city was never increasing more rapidly in population, and never exhibited more evidences of general prosperity.

Letter to the Editors of the Intelligencer.

HONG KONG, June 26, 1852

The American squadron when last heard from (June first) was at Napa, Loo-Choo Islands. On the 28th May, the Regent made a formal visit to the flag-ship Susquehanna, and was received with due honors. Arrangements were being made duly to acknowledge this civility by a visit to the palace on Monday, June 6th.

The people of Loo-Choo are perhaps the most gentle and polite in the whole world. The only obstacle to very free intercourse seems to be that they are not willing to buy or sell anything.

W. W.

MONTGOMERY, THE POET.—The foreign correspondent of the New York Observer, gives the following description of an interview with this venerable Christian poet:

On the summit of a hill near Sheffield, in a fine house, commanding a splendid prospect of the city and green fields and forests, such a prospect as a poet in full communion with his fellow men would love to look on, we found the name of JAMES MONTGOMERY

on the door. We had heard that the venerable poet was now so advanced in life and so feeble in health that he was not willing to see company, and that it was with many misgivings that I stood at his door and asked the servant if he was in Learning that he was in, I handed my card, and bade her say that three gentlemen from America would be glad to pay their respects to Mr. Montgomery. Before I had finished my message he stepped from his library into the hall and received me with a greeting that went to my heart.—"You do me much honor," he said "Come in, and your friends" He led us all into his study, and insisted on our sitting down.

I said to him, "You were known, sir, in America, and loved, before we were born."

He replied, "I thank you. It is grateful to me to know that any thing I have ever written has been a pleasure to others. Your country has published many beautiful editions of my poems, and I am grateful for their favorable regard."

He spoke with some hesitation, and appeared feeble, though far less than I had expected. A small thin man, and slightly stooping, with a bright eye and sharp face, he would not have appeared to me, had I met him in the street, as the man to write "The World before the Flood," or the "Wanderer of Switzerland" If there are not in both these poems beauties of the highest order and specimens of the power of pathos equal to the poetry of any man who has died within the last twenty-five years, then will I confess that I lost my trouble in going to Sheffield to see their author. "Few men," I said to him, "have lived as you have, to hear the verdict of posterity."

"Yes," he replied. "I have survived nearly all cotemporaries."

"And you have survived the attacks of the Edinburg Review, which predicted that you would not live at all."

The old man laughed gally at this reminiscence of a slashing review forty years ago, and said: "The Review was young then, and they thought they must kill some one in every number; and they sought to make a victim of me, but I lived through it. Those were early trials, and I have others; but trials are good for us, and they will soon be over."

"May I ask how old you are now, sir?"

"Shall be eighty-two years old on the fourth day of November next."

I could not refrain from telling him that the fourth of November is my birth day also, and "How old will you be, sir?" he added. I was not unwilling to find another coincidence in the fact that I should be then just one-half of his age. And this led to a religious conversation, in which he spoke of that peaceful but trembling hope he had that he should soon enter upon the promised rest. His lips quivered, his voice broke, and tears stood in his eyes as he spoke of his unworthiness to be accepted, but of his trust in the Savior, whose grace is sufficient for the chief of sinners. We rose to take leave, and as we shook hands in silence, Edward read one of the poet's own stanzas, from "The Grave:"

"There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found."

and he had strength to say "I hope we shall meet in Heaven," and, following us to the door, bade us an affectionate farewell.

THE GALLANT COMMANDER INGRAHAM.—The New York Times has been favored from a reliable source, with a biographical sketch of Commander Ingraham, whose late gallant conduct in command of the St. Louis, in the harbor of Smyrna, has won for him a great wide reputation.

Commander Duncan N. Ingraham is the son of the late Nathaniel Ingraham, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., and belongs to a family eminently naval in its character. All of them, with one exception, were officers in the Navy. His father, being the intimate friend of Captain Paul Jones, volunteered under his command, when he left France to the Ben Homme Richard, in 1779, and fought with him in his battle with the British frigate Serapiis, one of the most desperate actions in the annals of naval warfare. His uncle, Captain Joseph Ingraham, U. S. N., was lost in the U. S. ship Pickering, which went down at sea, and was never heard of, at the beginning of this century. His cousin, William Ingraham, was killed in the prime of age of twenty, when a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

The sole exception in the family was his uncle, Duncan Ingraham, Esq., from whom he received his name. He was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his day, and though intimate with the leading political men of our country, yet from national early associations, he was a royalist in his views. At the opening of the Revolution in 1774, he went to England, and remained there until its close. John Adams when Commissioner to France, in 1779, frequently speaks of him in his Diary, lately published, as his associate in Paris. He returned, however, to this country in 1784, gave in his adherence to the Government, and permitted his son to enter the navy—the Lieut William Ingraham whom we have mentioned as being killed in the service

Capt. Ingraham received his Midshipman's warrant, at the age of nine years, during the last war with Great Britain. Commodore Smith, of South Carolina, his intimate friend of his father, being about to sail in the frigate Congress, requested Mr. Ingraham to allow him to take his son with him. "We shall probably have an engagement"—said he—"and it will do him good" He accordingly went to sea at once, at that tender age, and remained in active service for two years, until the close of the war. He then returned home, at the age of eleven, and resumed his education at school. Since then he has, most of his time, been employed in active duty. He commanded the ill-fated Somers in the blockade duty at Vera Cruz and other parts of the Gulf, during the whole of the Mexican war, and being prostrated by sickness, was sent home but a short time before she was lost. For two years previous to his sailing for the Mediterranean, in the St. Louis, he was attached to the Navy Yard in this city. The society of Philadelphia will long remember him and his accomplished family.

Captain Ingraham married Harriet Rutledge Laurens, of South Carolina, a grand daughter, on the paternal side, of Henry Laurens, the President of the first Continental Congress, and who, afterwards, was captured by a British frigate, while on his way to France as American Commissioner, and confined for a long time in the Tower of London. On the maternal side she is the grand daughter of Edward Rutledge, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His eldest son, Henry Laurens Ingraham, is now a Midshipman at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

It is a curious circumstance, that by intermarriage with the American family the Ingraham blood flows in the veins of some of the most distinguished officers of the British Navy. Among these was the late Capt. Marryatt, C. B., (the author,) and Sir Edward Belcher, K. C. B., who lately commanded the Sulphur exploring expedition round the world, and who now commands the Arctic Expedition, lately sent out by the British Admiralty, in search of Sir John Franklin. The grand mother of both these officers was an Ingraham, the near relative of Commander Ingraham.

An extract from the Hon. John P. Hale's speech at the recent Wolfboro' (N. H.) Convention.

Perhaps, said Mr. Hale, you expected I was going to make a speech, but I am simply going to tell a story of a fugitive—and one, too, which you may have all heard. [Mr. Hale then proceeded to recount, in graphic and most interesting manner, the particulars of the arrest of Kozsta, the Hungarian refugee, by an Austrian *commissioner*, and his deliverance through the exertions of a noble and truly *Ame ican* officer, Capt Ingraham.] What American was there, said Mr. Hale, whose heart did not beat a little quicker when he read that story! What sick man was there, even, who, when the colour fled his pulse that day, he did not say, "Your fever runs a little higher to-day, my friend!" [Laughter and cheers] Capt Ingraham, when he performed that manly act, touched a chord that found a response in every American heart — Even that dreadful class, the Old Hunkers, felt it—they could not help it. It was a noble, a generous, a magnanimous act, and the whole heart of the nation vibrated with new thrills of pleasure and exultation, at the recital of the story.

Why did they do so? That was a flagrant violation of the fugitive slave law. In the words of that law, Kozsta "owed service" to the Emperor of Austria. He had escaped, and the myrmidons of the Emperor had re-taken him. We interfered—we, that are so fond of enforcing the fugitive slave law at home, would not see it enforced abroad, and the American stars and stripes protected the poor exile at Smyrna, whatever they may do at home. There was a great moral in this, and it was a great index, too. It told him where the heart of this people is.

EXPEDITIONS FOR LIBERIA.—It is proposed to despatch three emigrant vessels for Liberia, as follows:

1st. From Baltimore, November 1, with persons from Virginia, Maryland and the surrounding States.

2d. From New York, November 10th, with those who apply from Pennsylvania, New York, and the East.

3d From New Orleans, in December, in which parties from the extreme West and Southwest will embark.

As the effort to send these will bring into requisition all the resources which can be obtained, it is hoped that our friends will not relax, but give fresh vigor to their exertions. The disposition to remove is daily increasing among the people of color, and hence all who desire the improvement of their condition, or Africa's redemption, should go forward with more burning zeal and mightier resolution.—*Colonization Herald.*

ANOTHER GREAT COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Officers De Haven and Kelly yesterday afternoon went to Covington, to the Hammond House, foot of Greenup Street, where Jones at the time happened to be, though he boarded at the Franklin House. Jones drew a knife, and undertook to strike the officer, and after a severe struggle, in which his coat was torn from him, he escaped, run down the landing to the river, ran into the water up to his chin, nearly a third of the way across the river. He then drew from his bosom a large handful of bank bills, shook them tauntingly at the officer, and dipped them repeatedly in the water till they sank.

The officer drew his pistols and told him he should drown or come out. Jones could not swim, but he maintained his position until the officer reached him and dragged him out. He was searched, and there was found on him a wallet containing $848, of the denomination of one's, two's, three's, five's, and ten's on the Springfield, Miami Valley, and Marion branches of the Ohio State Banks. The officers then went to the Franklin House and got his carpet bag, and brought it and the prisoner over the river and lodged him in the Watch House. The carpet bag was searched, and found to contain counterfeiter's tools, several different colored inks in small bottles, and bank-note paper, also, several sheets filled up with imitated signatures of bank officers. They also found on him a bill for 200 sheets of bank note paper, bought of Butler & Brother, December 20, 1852. It has also been ascertained that he has passed himself off in different places as Jones, the engraver, in this city. Since his arrest, Mr Jones, the engraver, has recognized him as one who had several times visited his office to see Lamb, now under arrest on charge of stealing the sheets of the Ohio State bills. The officers also have information which convinces them that he filled up the signatures on these bills. His examination will probably not take place until Monday or Tuesday.—*Cin. Gaz*

IMPORTS AND REVENUE.—It appears from statements, most of which are official, that the imports for the year ending June 30, 1853, amount to $256,000,000, and that the revenue from imports for the same period will amount to $58,931,865, and the revenue from public lands and other miscellaneous sources will carry the amount up to $61,106,774 This is the largest amount of revenue collected in a single year, and about $10,000,000 more than the estimate of the Secretary of Treasury. Our imports for the three last years will range as follows:—For 1851 $216,224,932; for 1852 $212,945,442; for 1853 $256,000,000. Here is an increase in our imports for the last year of $42 000,000. It must take a considerable share of our California gold to pay for these foreign luxuries. So long as these extravagant imports are kept up, our country will be drained of her specie, and we shall find ourselves growing more extravagant, but no more wealthy, by the influx of gold from the mines.—*Boston Atlas.*

ATLANTIC AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We learn that at the election held yesterday, in Columbus, Messrs. Wm Neil, John F. Bartlett, Wm Dunham, John Miller, John Ridgeway, Jacob Perking and D. C. Cook were elected Directors of the Ohio and Atlantic Railroad Company, to serve for the ensuing year. The Board immediately met, and unanimously elected Mr. Neil President. The amount of stock already subscribed, as we learn from the proceedings of the Board, reaches one million of dollars. That portion of the road between Columbus and Massillon will be put under contract within sixty days. We have only space at present to make the above brief announcement In our next we shall publish the full proceedings of the Board. —*Massillon News.*

Mr. Vaughan, editor of the Cleveland True Democrat, was approached familiarly by a very genteel looking man, who gave his name as De Ryduer, agent for the owner of a plot of ground which was to be put at auction. He induced Mr. V. to place $500 in his hands, to bid in some lots for him; but that was the last he saw of the Doctor!

As a "literary curiosity," the Editors of the Boston Transcript relates that the longest sentence has never met with occurs in Mr Choate's Eulogy on Mr. Webster From the 41st to the middle of the 46th page of the pamphlet edition, there is not a full stop. This passage or single sentence, contains about *thirteen hundred* words, and occupies four pages and a half.

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—Capt. James Price, of Jeffersonville, lost his whole family by yellow fever, his wife, five children, and mother. They were residing in New Orleans. The fifth child died on board the Fanny Smith, on which Captain Price had taken passage with it.—Truly, this is a great calamity to Capt. Price, and will excite the warmest sympathies.—*Louisville Courier.*

Mrs. Crawford says she wrote one line in her "Kathleen Mavourneen" for the express purpose of confounding the Cockney critics, who sang it thus: "The 'orn of the 'unter is 'eard on the 'ill;" but Moore had laid the same trap in the "Woodpecker"—"A 'eart that is 'umble might 'ope for it 'ere!"

MANUFACTURING IN CHARLESTON.—A notice in the Charlestown (S. C.) Courier, shows that great advances have been made in that enterprising city, in manufacturing—especially in the department of iron foundries and machinery.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Mr. Solomons would inform the public, that inaccurate, or frequent examinations, after having selected a pair of SPECTACLES and GLASSES, has authorized persons keeping Jewelry stores, to sell Spectacles purporting to be those of Mr. S. Thus to say, that Mr. Solomons, after he shall have left Pittsburgh, will have no agent behind him, for the purpose of selling his goods, nor have one pair of Spectacles unsold—as they are persons who would not scruple to misrepresent the truth after Mr. S. has gone.

Mr. S would advise those persons requiring Glasses, to apply in Philadelphia, and they will have their sight well suited by proper opticians and respectable men.

☞ MORE HORSE TESTIMONY.—Mr. Solomons: *Sir*—I think it no more than an act of justice to you as well as to the American community to state, the effect your GLASSES have had upon my sight. My sight much improved. I can see much better than for any length of time without fatigue to my eyes. Should my sight continue to improve by the use of them, I have no doubt but I shall be able to read without them in a short time. Yours, &c.

T. MOUNDER.

Allegheny City, June 25, 1853.

☞ I have used Mr. Solomons EYE GLASSES for a very brief period, with decided advantage, and have no hesitation in stating that a defective vision of long standing, and very painful to me, has certainly been to be acquiring vigor and tone. I therefore cheerfully bear testimony to their efficiency and accuracy, as also to Mr. Solomons' skill as a practical Optician, and the wonderful facility with which he adapts his Glasses to the various peculiarities of vision.

D. B. SUTTON,
No. 24 Wayne street, Pittsburgh.

June 23, 1853. je23:2m

☞ Mr. Solomons—Dear Sir:—Being one of the first who purchased SPECTACLES of you in this place, and having had time to try them, I must say in justice to you, that those of yours that I am now using are fifty per cent better than any I ever had.

STEPHEN BARRETT.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1853.

☞ Liver Complaint.—This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. Mason's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world its *Great Specific* for that complicated malady, which has attained such widely spread celebrity for its curiosity of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years of study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—sometimes being rarely able to lie on the left pain sometimes under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with laxitude, followed by costiveness; a dull heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; feet cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; pain in the shoulder blade, disinclination to exertion, though satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else.—There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

sp10 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 56 Wood street.

Flowers Will Grow where the Waters Sun.—If the follicle of the scalp is kept healthy, and the germs of the Hair invigorated by stimulants which operate at their roots, through the inner skin or *dermis* of the head, a strong and vigorous head of Hair cannot fail to be the result. The operation of LYON'S KATHAIRON is founded entirely upon this most reasonable law of the Natural World. It is prepared of such ingredients only as will produce this effect. Hence the most incredulous have tried and been benefited by its use—and the report of its immense sale. The appearance given to the Hair is truly beautiful and pleasing. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, at 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, G. Fraser, Benj. Pace, jr., Fleming & Bro., and Braun & Heller. 1m22

☞ BURNS & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALBION, Erie County, Pa.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURNS & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in reply to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 15th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—is large three story building. My Safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to buy no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

☞ Mr. Solomons, who gives sight to many who knew not what it was before, has sold a most extensive lot of spectacles in this city during his brief stay. It is hard to believe that so many persons are afflicted with imperfect vision

The following is taken from the Sale Book of Mr. Solomons while in Pittsburgh, during a short period:

1400 pairs Blue Steels	$3 00 per pair.
700 pairs Common Frames	2 00 per pair.
125 pairs Silver	4 50 per pair.
150 pairs Gold, average	10 00 per pair

Besides sundry Fancy. sc8d2w

☞ New Certificates.—Mr. SOLOMONS: I called at your office on the 21 July, and stated the nature of my eyes, which was very bad at that time; you fitted me with Spectacles that did my eyes a great deal of good—They were very much inflamed at the time, but the inflammation has now left. I can now bear the light of the Sun or a Lamp, as well as ever. I shall call on you and get another pair, in case I should have any misfortune with them, as I would not be without them under any consideration.

Yours, Respectfully,
JOHN MAGEE, corner High and Webster streets.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1853.

MR. SOLOMONS:—Being compelled to wear Spectacles, I have never been able to get a pair but what made my eyes ache;—I have tried a great number of glasses, but always failed, until I obtained a pair from you. I can see by day or candle-light for any length of time, with the greatest ease and comfort.

Mrs. Waterman is very much pleased with her glasses.

I remain, Yours, Truly,
L. S. WATERMAN, 109 Wylie street.

PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1853.

I have been under the necessity of using Glasses for several years, but have never found a pair to suit my eyes, or that I could use without fatigue, until I obtained a pair of Mr. Solomons. By the aid of those I bought of him, I can see as well as ever I could. I can read or write with them for hour, without the least fatigue, both by day and candle-light.

I have tried, in all the stores in the State of Pennsylvania, to obtain a pair of Glasses that would suit my eyes and failed in every instance. Knowing the difficulty of obtaining those suitable for the sight, I do most earnestly recommend to three laboring under defective vision, to apply to Mr. Solomons, of whom Glasses can be obtained of all sizes.

Yours, &c. J. MORRISON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 20, 1853.

jy21d&w1T

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KEIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1851.

Mr S. M. Kier—Sir: I have used your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get further supply. I could have enrolled in Fifty Dollars worth of the Oil the first time I went to Pittsburgh, for Dysentery. My daughter, at the time I went to Pittsburgh, was so low that the doctor thought I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave her another dose, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for Scald Head, and inflamed Eyes, Chilblains, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles, some have been cured of long standing. Yours, with respect,

ISAAC HOBLOW.

☞ Please advertise Petroleum please once.

☞ Mr. SOLOMONS:—From infancy I have been afflicted with weak eyes and shortsightedness, and in all my travels I have never been able to get a pair of GLASSES that would help me. I have had several pairs that would enable me to see more distinctly, but could never keep them on more than one-half hour from the fact that they caused such great pain.

I happened to see your advertisement, by which I saw you had just imported some new glasses, and I concluded I would try your glasses, and I have not had the pain since I put them on; in fact, I can read and write with them as well as I ever could, and I have adapted the system of Dr. Dwight's Optic Nerve Exercises, by the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, and New York, Mr. M. flattery himself to be the inventor, to the improvement of my sight. I have purchased my last spectacles, which I never keep on my eyes, but use them only when I read or write.

Yours truly, and operation on my eyes, from a child.

JAMES M'CLURE.

PHILIP WILSON, HOOT, S. KENNEDY, EDWARD GILDEA.

REMOVAL.

LOGAN, WILSON, & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 93 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where they will be pleased to see their friends generally, to wit out by an examination of the most complete assortment offered in this city. sp10

JOHN WILSON, JOHN LOGAN, OCTAVIUS FLEMING

FLEMING BROTHERS,

(Successors to J. Kidd & Co.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge or Pills, &c. sp10

Notice.

HAVING SOLD out my interest in the firm of REYNOLDS & CO., to Mr. JOSEPH H. CHARDS, I would recommend my former patrons and friends, where I will be pleased to see them.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7, 1853. FRED'K MEES.

THE FLINT GLASS BUSINESS will be conducted at Brownsville, under the name and style of Brown, Mellon & Co., at the old stand, No 41 Wood st., where we will be pleased to attend to the wants of our friends.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7, 1853. BROWN, MELLON & CO.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Philip Jacob